THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1799. [No. 1945.]

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July 10, 1799.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Honorable BENJAMIN BOURN, Esq; Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Island District, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by David L. Barnes, Esq; Attorney for said District, against the Schooner BETSY, her Tackle, Apparel, Boat, &c. now lying in the Port of Newport, for having been fitted and equipped, as it is alledged, for the Purpose of transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa, to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute in such Case made and provided.

And that Trial will be had on said Libel, at the District Court to be holden at Newport, on the first Tuesday in August next.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

July 6th, 1799.

WANTED TO HIRE,

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Newport, July 13, 1799.

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New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Cargo, on short Notice; Molasses, per Hogshead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass; superfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Connecticut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Connanicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

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From the Columbian Centinel, *of July* 17.

To the EDITORS of NEWSPAPERS in AMERICA.

As the public mind is now impressed with the importance of discovering the best means to preserve the health of the citizens in the capital towns and cities in this country, you will please to publish the following Essay.

HUMANITY.

"TO preserve the health of the people in large towns and cities the following things must be attended to;—first, *cleanliness.* All the rooms in the dwelling-houses must be daily aired, during the warm season, by opening the doors and windows; lodging rooms should admit a current of air, and in the morning as soon as the people are up, the windows must be opened, the beds and covering will be well aired; the apartments in the house kept clean, and the plastered walls and ceilings white washed every summer. All kinds of apparel and bed clothes be so often washed as to preserve them sweet; and even outside garments want washing, and in time they become fouled with perspiration. During the warm season, the whole surface of the skin should be washed, two or three times a week (early in the morning as soon as out of bed) in cold water (by habit this will soon become a luxury) where proper cold baths cannot be had, a bowl of water in the chamber with a sponge or cloth may answer the purpose. (The head when kept clean by often combing, and washing with cold water seldom has any disorder.) Cellars require attention, as many of them suffered to remain filthy from year to year, by the rotten wood, vegetables and dirt which is collected in them, and the foul air is rendered extremely pernicious by its confinement, as many cellars have no open windows, hence they are a source of disease, not only the persons who go into them breathe in the corrupted effluvia, but every time the cellar door is opened a stream of it passes into the house; to prevent these evils the cellars must be often cleaned, and in the warm season, north windows should be kept open and admit a current of pure air. The streets and lanes must be kept clean, and what is of much more importance, the back yards must be carefully preserved clean, no dead water or muddy sinks should remain in them, these are great corruptors of the air, and being so near the house the pernicious effluvia passes into it, and is respired by the inhabitants.—Vaults are greatly injurious unless sunk deep, covered close, and surrounded with trees and grass; these therefore should be cultivated as much as possible in back yards by the sides of streets and lanes, and in every part of the city. When the numerous causes that are in constant operation in popular towns to corrupt the air, and injure the water, it will not be difficult to account for the prevalence of sickness in them during the warm season, when the heat of the sun converts the putrid substances into active poisons, and which enter into the lungs and the essential parts of the human system.—Hence we often see that whilst the most dreadful morality rages in the city, the country round it is perfectly healthful; the difference in the air and water, must be the great cause. Nothing can be more evident to every reflecting person than that pure air and good water, are very important to the preservation of health in town and country, and in no part of the world are the people long lived and healthful, where *either of them* is wanting. As the experience of ages have proved that the well water in cities grows worse by the accumulation of the filth and putrecent matter, which are soaked into the earth by the rains; in Europe and in Asia no expence has been spared to supply the cities with pure water from springs at distant fountains; it being obvious to all persons, that as this element enters into all our diet, it must essentially effect the whole system, and consequently be in the highest degree interesting. Nor is its importance in food and drink all; pure water contributes greatly to health by daily washing in it, as the pores of the skin absorb a part of every element that comes in contact, and when the whole surface is washed, the effect must be great. This is made evident by its effect upon clothes; linen washed in common cistern water will not smell sweet, like that washed in pure water; hence it is obvious that such water is unwholsome for the purposes of washing, as the clothes will convey to the skin an unhealthful effluvia, part of which will be absorbed. This subject requires particular attention from those of feeble or delicate constitutions, and from all who set an high value upon health. Neither air nor water, nor any fluid or substance that is impure, should touch the human system; as some of the contaminating particles will be received by contact.

Cisterns are the common reserviors in our large towns and cities, for water to wash clothes with; these are filled by the rain water conducted from the tops of houses, which carries into the cistern the dirt collected on them, as stagnant water soon becomes foul, that confined in cisterns is peculiarly so from the mixture of rotting substances, and the old water which remains from month to month, as the cistern is seldom quite emptied; who can doubt that clothes washed in such water are unhealthful? for, as before observed, clothes washed in such water will not smell sweet, nor will they be *white* as if washed in pure water, this is another evidence of its impurity.—Experience has evinced in the old countries, that since great attention has been paid to this subject, and their cities supplied with good water, they have been less afflicted with fatal sickness.

The pestilential fevers which have been so destroying in some populous towns in this country ought to excite an universal inquiry for the best means of security; no time should be lost, the warm season will return before you are prepared for it. All the means recommended, are in the power of the citizens, if the wealthy will lend a little assistance. Indeed the *expence* is no objection, as it would be many times saved, in time and in the expence of *sickness*, besides the higher tone of vigour and superior enjoyment of life which good health imparts to the possessor.

The more the properties of the all-pervading elements of air and water are understood the more interesting will this subject appear—In all countries that are generally healthful, there are particular situations which are always sickly at some seasons of the year, these are lands where the air is most confined, and where the water is stagnate or has some heterogeneous mixture; we therefore see in some parts of this country which are in general remarkably healthful that in particular places the inhabitants are subject to agues, putrid fevers, and a general ill habit; these effects are sufficient demonstrations in point. It is greatly to be wished that the American philosophers and physicians might turn their inquiries more to this very interesting subject, as there seems no room to doubt but numerous maladies might be cured by a change of air and water; and that different constitutions and habits, require different elements, that suiting these to the natural constitution and particular habit, is in many cases *the only possible* way to enjoy health. And that by attentive observation, all intelligent persons might determine what situations and elements were most salubrious to themselves. Some instances of longevity are seen in every country, but on an average it will be found that on high and dry lands, mankind live at least twenty per cent longer than on low and wet lands, and enjoy health in the same proportion; the reason is, high and dry lands enjoy good air and pure water.

If these remarks should excite inquiries, and lead to pursuits beneficial to mankind, the writer will attain his wish.

The following Circular Letter has been issued by the Government of Spain, to its Viceroys, Intendents, &c.

(CIRCULAR.)

His Majesty's constant watchfulness for the welfare of his beloved subjects, and the representations which have been made to him of the evil consequences arising to our colonies, from the want of exportation of their produce, and the scarcity of dry goods and other indispensable articles of importation, which threatened every class of the community with evils of an irreparable nature, were the motives for his Majesty's mercy in issuing the Royal Edict of the 18th November, 1797, permitting all his subjects to trade with these dominions in goods not prohibited either in national or foreign bottoms, from ports of neutral nations, or from those of Spain, under the necessary regulations, to prevent fraud and ensure the return cargoes to the mother country.

But so far from producing the happy consequences which were contemplated by his Majesty's Edict, experience has proved beyond a doubt the impossibility of complying with all the conditions required—The Spaniards themselves have misused the favour granted them, and every thing has been converted into a general detriment to the nation, in particular our subjects of America and Spain; encreasing, at the same time, the industry and trade of his Majesty's enemies, who are therewith provided with the means of prosecuting the war which has proved so ruinous to Europe. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the king cannot delay a moment to apply a proper remedy to evils of such magnitude; revoking, as he has been pleased to revoke, the said Royal Edict of the 18th Nov. 1797; and also every other permission, general or particular, which may have been granted either by his Majesty's, or his Viceroys, Governors, Intendants, and others in office; the laws of America, and the regulations of free trade remaining in their full force.—And the said chiefs are bound, under their own personal responsibility, to take such steps as they shall think most proper not only to ensure a punctual execution of these laws, but to repair any injury practised under cover of the said Edict, without admitting any excuses or pretences whatsoever, which may lead to thwart the execution of this order.

These means, his Majesty hopes, will encourage the merchants of Spain and America, to use their endeavours to enjoy the benefit held out to them from reciprocal commercial transactions, adopting the usual methods *(armaments)* and others pointed out by necessity; but should the assistance of government be required, the commercial tribunals of this kingdom and America, may apply to his Majesty, representing whatever their duty shall dictate, with a full confidence that a due attention will be paid to the same, provided they confine themselves to point out the means of supporting our trade and industry, putting aside every thing that has opposed it hitherto, to the great loss of our subjects, and the benefit of our enemies.

All which I communicate to you in compliance with the King's orders; and you will pay the greatest attention to its execution, as far as concerns you; advising the reception thereof, and of what steps you shall take, for the interest of his Majesty's government.

Aranjuez, April 1799.

HIGHLY INTERESTING *FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.*

☞ Translated from a *Hamburgh* Paper of May 18.

Operations of the Combined Armies in *Italy.*

GERMANY. *Vienna* (Official) *May* 6.

OFFICIAL accounts have been received from General *Suwarrow*, of his operations.——On the 24th *April*, the French were partially attacked, and the Imperial army reached *Bergarmo*—On the 25th, the Imperialists advanced to the *Adda*—where *Moreau*, the French Commander in Chief, was strongly fortified. General *Serrurier*, was stationed on the *Upper*, and Gen. *Delmas*, on the Lower *Adda*, at *Lodi*:—which the French appeared determined to defend to the last extremity; and which the confederates were resolved to attack.

On the 27th, *Suwarrow* passed the *Adda*. General *Vakassovich* crossed it, at *Brivio*.—Another division passed it, near *Trezzo*. A general assault was made.—The contact was bloody, and the combat obstinate.—Victory was a long time in suspence:—The bayonet was freely used, in several places:——At length, THE FRENCH GAVE WAY, and retreated towards *Milan*;—halting frequently on the road; and resisting the ardour of their pursuers. The Confederates pursued their success; and, on the 28th *April*, Gen. *Delmas* ENTERED, AND TOOK POSSESSION OF *MILAN*, and was followed by the other divisions of the Imperial army.

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It is unneceſſary to go into detail of the various ſkirmiſhes, and partial ſucceſſes—the detachment of priſoners taken—and the other natural and conſequent events, which attend a general aſſault, and the defence of lines.—It is ſufficient to ſay, that the Imperial army hath taken, in theſe affairs *four Generals, upwards of 5000 men, 80 pieces of cannon (46 of them heavy ordnance) ſome ſtands of colours, and killed 6000 men.*—The aſſault made by General VAKASSOVICH, on Gen. SERRURIER, was ſo impetuous, and well conducted, as to force the French General to offer the following CAPITULATION:

Terms of capitulation offered by the General of Diviſion, SERRURIER, commanding a corps of troops in the ſervice of the French Republic to the Auſtrian General VUKASSOVICH.

All the French and Piedmonteſe troops, ſtationed near Verdero, ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, on the following conditions:

ART. I. All Generals, ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, are to keep their arms, horſes and baggage; the ſoldiers, both horſe and foot, both French and Piedmonteſe, are alſo to keep their baggage.—*Granted.*

ART. II. Both ſhall be exchanged by the army in the uſual order.—

ART, III. In expectation of a general exchange, as many French priſoners as have been taken in the action, ſhall be exchanged for as many Auſtrian priſoners.—*Refuſed.*

ART. IV. The other Frenchmen are to remain priſoners of war by virtue of the preſent capitulation; the Generals, ſtaff and other officers, whether French or Piedmonteſe are diſmiſſed and permitted to return to France and Piedmont, on promiſing not to ſerve againſt his Majeſty the Emperor and King, nor his Allies, until they be reſpectively exchanged.—*Granted.*

ART. V. The ſame favour is requeſted as in the preceding article, for all non-commiſſioned officers, and privates of cavalry, that may remain priſoners of war.—*Refuſed.*

Verderio, the 9th Floreal, 7th year of the Republic, April 28, 1799. *(Signed)* SERRURIER.

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Official Bulletin from General Bellegarde to Count Bissingen, Imperial Aulic Commissioner.

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On the 30th ult. I attacked the enemy in Lower Engadin with ſeveral columns, and though they made a very obſtinate reſiſtance in many advantageous poſitions, eſpecially near the bridge of Strada, I repulſed them under their very entrenchments at Ramis; in which place, notwithſtanding their poſition was very advantageous by the ſite itſelf, they were attacked with all poſſible reſoluteneſs; night breaking in, and the men being exhauſted by a march of twenty leagues, prevented my accompliſhing the enterpriſe.

Field-Marſhal Lieutenant Count Hadick, after ſurmounting many difficulties, advanced at the ſame time over the mountain of Scharl, and, after encountering many of the enemy's poſts, advanced as far as Traſp. The enemy, thus threatened in their rear, abandoned their poſition at midnight, and retreated through Vetta and Guada, where they took ſtation.

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The Firſt Lieutenant of artillery, Wopaterny ſent a courier from General Baron Kray, who was left behind by Field Marſhal Count Suwarrow, brought the agreeable intelligence, that, on the 5th inſt. when every thing was ready to open the trenches, and to bombard Peſchiera, he offered at the ſame time a capitulation to the garriſon, which, according to the enemy's reports, conſiſted of 1500 men, by which they are permitted to march out, on promiſing not to ſerve againſt us for ſix months.

The ſerious preparations of ſiege, and the artillery already produced to bombard the place, diſmayed the enemy, and induced them to accept of the capitulation offered, and to ſurrender the fortreſs to our troops, with all the artillery, military ſtores and proviſions.

As far as Gen. Kray now mentions, the artillery of the fortreſs conſiſts of 90 pieces of cannon, and mortars; at the ſame time 16 gun-boats, with every thing belonging to them, a large quantity of military ſtores and conſiderable quantities of proviſions, fell into our hands.

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Gen. Kray thought it a happy circumſtance, that, at the moment when he ſummoned the garriſon, and forced them to capitulate, his Imperial Highneſs the Grand Duke Conſtantine arrived there, to remain until the garriſon ſhould march out, when he intends to continue his journey to the head-quarters of Field-marſhal Count Suwarrow.

UPON THE RHINE—nothing has occurred ſince our laſt advices, but a few ſkirmiſhes.

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Mantua is left to its fate, by the enemy.—The taking of Peſchiera, will enable us to form a cloſe blockade of Mantua.—A party of Imperialiſts have taken at Lago Scuro 6 officers, 122 ſoldiers, 15 braſs artillery, and 200 pieces of unmounted cannon. The peaſants at Mirandola have attacked a Ciſalpine detachment, and taken 234 priſoners.

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Field-marſhal Suwarrow follows the enemy, with 50,000 men.

The corps of Conde is in Auſtrian Sileſia. The Emperor has added 1500 excellent cavalry, to the corps. 4 numerous Ruſſian columns will follow this corps, *to reinforce the army on the Rhine.* Another corps has entered Eaſt Gallicia, for Italy; it is compoſed of 10,609 men, and 5739 horſes.

May 1.

Capture of Breſcia.

Breſcia capitulated the 20th April.—The garriſon was compoſed of 1000 men.—40 artillery pieces, 18 mortars, &c. were alſo taken. In the inveſtment, the Auſtrians loſt but one man.

May 8.

When General Melas was about to enter Milan, he was met by the Archbiſhop and Magiſtrates, who delivered him the keys of the city. The livelieſt joy exhilirated the people.—The inceſſant ſhouts of "*Long live Religion! Long live* Francis II. *who reſtores her to us:*" exceeded the ſound of martial muſic, even audible in the buſtle of action. At night the whole city was illuminated.

The Auſtrians loſs on the Adda was 6 officers, 246 men, and 105 horſes killed—21 officers, 786 men, and 150 horſes wounded—308 men and 28 horſes miſſing. [*Here follows the names of the officers.*]

Suwarrow is now marching the flower of his army againſt Turin.

Capture of Pizzighetone, &c.

May 18.

This town has been taken by Gen. Kaim. He took therein 30 officers, 600 men, 95 pieces of cannon, and an abundance of ſtores.

At Arcona we found 17 pieces of cannon, 5000 cartridges, &c.—At Milan, 23,000 muſquets.

The citadel of Toſcana has been taken by aſſault.—Ives, by capitulation.—Olegio is alſo in our poſſeſſion. 2000 priſoners, and 120 pieces of cannon, are among the fruits of this capture.

Two thouſand troops have been landed by the Engliſh at Salermo, who have joined Cardinal Ruffo's army.—Between 7 to 8000 have been landed on the oppoſite coaſt. The French have left Naples; and the King is preparing to return. The Archbiſhop of Otranto, with ſeveral thouſand Republicans, have fallen into the Cardinal's hands.—The Cardinal has an army of 20,000 men; is advancing from Calabria; and blocks Gaeta on the land ſide.

We learn, from Conſtantinople, that 30,000 Janiſſaries are marching for Syria.—The clergy, &c. have made the Grand Signior preſents of 25,000,000 piaſters.—A ſquadron of five ſhips of war, and 15 gun-boats, are to ſail, to join Sir Sydney Smith, in Egypt.

The Grand Signior will ſet out immediately, from Conſtantinople to Syria, in order to command in perſon the army againſt Buonaparte.

May 20.

The citadel of Meſſina is garriſoned by the Engliſh.—Commodore Trowbridge poſſeſſes all the iſlands in Naples bay.

VERONA, May 10.

Since the 1ſt, 9000 French priſoners have paſſed this city.

Fourteen thouſand Ruſſians, and 8000 Turks, are ſaid to be landed in the Neapolitan territory.

May 13.

The Auſtrian head-quarters are at Novi. TURIN WITH ITS CITADEL IS NOW IN OUR POSSESION. The combined Ruſſian and Engliſh fleets of 130 ſail have landed at Genoa, *and the barbour and city have ſurrendered*—and 8000 of Angereau's army taken near the city. ☞ A Roveredo account of May 16, confirms the account of the capture of a conſiderable French corps near Genoa.—They were *conſcripts* juſt arrived from Toulon.

CORFU, April 15.

Yeſterday the combined Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, conſiſting of 40 ſhips of war and 46 tranſports with troops, ſailed from hence towards Italy.

BOTZEN, May 7.

The ſmall fortreſs of Orei Nuovi (between Crema and Breſcia) has ſurrendered to the Auſtrians. The garriſon conſiſting of 300 men are made priſoners of war.

Gen. Hohenzollern has given battle to the French near Piacenza and took from them 8 pieces of cannon. Some artillery of ſiege is on its way from Venice againſt Ferrara.

MADRID, April 23.

The Marquis de Campo, formerly our Ambaſſador in London, has been called hither to take his ſeat in the Council of State. Several Generals have been ſent to Majorca to effect the recapture of Minorca. Our government now ſeems moſt actively to ſupport the plans of the French Directory. Of this the ſhips fitted out at Ferrol, the troops ſent to Catalonia, Valencia, &c. are a ſpeaking proof.

TRENT, May 7.

This inſtant the Imperial royal Major Marſhall has arrived, aſſuring us that the Ruſſians are in Tortona, and the Auſtrians in Vercelli—the head-quarters are at Pavia.

Part of our troops are marching againſt Genoa, to facilitate the landing of the allies. The French are retreating, in the utmoſt confuſion.

STOCKACK, May 16.

Yeſterday the Archduke Charles informed the army, that General Hotze, after taking Lucienſtieg, Chur, and the important paſſes of Sargans, Ragatz, Vettus and Kunkel, and took on that occaſion 1000 priſoners, 1 ſtandard, and 7 pieces of cannon, had alſo occupied the whole of the Griſon country. To this very day the Archduke's army has not paſſed the Rhine, but its poſition is ſuch, that it can be done every hour.

May 12.

A corps of the Imperial army in Italy has already been deſpatched, to ſupport the Archduke's plans againſt the French in Switzerland and the Griſon country.

SWABIA, May 10.

There are authentic advices that the Convention is already ſigned, by virtue of which 45,000 Ruſſian troops, now on their march to Germany, are to be taken into Britiſh pay. They will act in ſeparate corps with the Auſtrians, whenever circumſtances may require. The common intereſt of the allied powers will direct theſe troops to thoſe parts where their preſence will be moſt wanted. Thus 77,000 Ruſſians are already in motion to the aſſiſtance of Auſtria, and their number will always be kept complete; or, in caſe of neceſſity, will even be augmented.

BASLE, May 8.

Head-quarters, at St. Gaul, May 5.

"Citizen Directors,

"I have the honor to inform you that Gen. Lecourbe, after ſeveral obſtinate battles, in which he made the enemy ſuſtain a conſiderable loſs, notwithſtanding their numbers were three times greater than that of his army, has thought it expedient to march up the Inn and proceed in Bellizona.

"In theſe different engagements, in which the enemy loſt more than 6000 men, General Lecourbe has about 700 men, killed, wounded or taken priſoners; the actions have been obſtinate beyond example.

(Signed) MASSENA."

Particulars of the Aſſaſſination of the French Deputies.

BADEN, May 1.

"The Congreſs at Raſtadt terminated in a tragical manner. On the 28th ult. about 7 o'clock, P. M. a ſquadron of the Huſſars of Szekler entered Raſtadt. A trumpeter brought a deſpatch from the Imperial Col. Barbaſoy, commanding at Gernſbach, to Baron Albini, to the purport, that the French Miniſters were to quit Raſtadt in 24 hours, that city, owing to the operations of war, being to be occupied, by the Emperor's orders, it was reſolved that no further reſidence ſhould be granted to them or any other French citizens. In the evening 400 more Auſtrians came to Raſtadt, and took charge of the gate.—This notice having been given to the French Miniſters, Bonnier in particular expreſſed much diſſatisfaction at it. They reſolved, however, though night was coming on, to ſet off; and they are ſaid to have taken two French dragoons, whom they had as guards with them; others ſay they were two huſſars in the ſervice of the Margrave of Baden.—The Miniſter of Mentz, Baron Albini ſolicited paſſports for the French Miniſters, but could not obtain them from Col. Barbaſoy, who declared that only the Archduke Charles could give paſſports on ſuch occaſions. The remaining Members of the Deputation and the Pruſſian Miniſters offered to accompany them to the Rhine, but they declined the offer.—No ſooner had they ſet off, in the evening of the 28th, and proceeded to the diſtance of a ſhort quarter of a league, than ſome people, having the appearance of huſſars fell in with the carriages. It was dark; the Miniſters were ſtopped and their paſſports demanded. Bonnier refuſed to give any further account than "that they were the French Miniſters who wanted to return to France." A violent altercation enſued, and melancholy acts of outrage were committed. Bonnier had his head ſplit, and one hand cut off; Roberjot ſhared the ſame fate, and both were killed on the ſpot, Jean Debry received ſome cuts on his head and breaſt, but not killed; he returned to Raſtadt with the Secretary of Legation, Citizen Roſenſtiel.—Some perſons were immediately ſent from Raſtadt to convey the lifeleſs remains of Roberjot and Bonnier to that place. The carriages of the Ambaſſadors were entirely plundered of all they contained, and Bonnier was ſtripped to his ſhirt. On the 29th in the evening the corpſes were ſolemnly buried by torch light."

"HANAU, MAY 4.

"Shortly before the French Miniſters left Raſtadt moſt of the deputies waited on them. The French Miniſters went away drawn by the Margrave of Baden's horſes which were purpoſely ſent from Carlſruhe to Raſtadt. Col. Barbaſoy had promiſed them a card or a ticket inſtead of a paſſport, but they ſet out before it arrived. When they fell in with the men in uniform of huſſars, the latter called out to the Miniſters in French to alight; which having done, Bonnier and Roberjot were cut in pieces.—Many rumours have been circulated as to the authors of this atrocious deed. Some

It is unneceſſary to go into detail of the various ſkirmiſhes, and partial ſucceſſes—the detachment of priſoners taken—and the other natural and conſequent events, which attend a general aſſault, and the defence of lines.—It is ſufficient to ſay, that the Imperial army hath taken, in theſe affairs *four Generals, upwards of 5000 men, 80 pieces of cannon (46 of them heavy ordnance) ſome ſtands of colours, and killed 6000 men.*—The aſſault made by General VAKASSOVICH, on Gen. SERRURIER, was ſo impetuous, and well conducted, as to force the French General to offer the following CAPITULATION:

Terms of capitulation offered by the General of Diviſion, SERRURIER, commanding a corps of troops in the ſervice of the French Republic to the Auſtrian General VUKASSOVICH.

All the French and Piedmonteſe troops, ſtationed near Verdero, ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, on the following conditions:

ART. I. All Generals, ſtaff and commiſſioned officers, are to keep their arms, horſes and baggage; the ſoldiers, both horſe and foot, both French and Piedmonteſe, are alſo to keep their baggage.—*Granted.*

ART. II. Both ſhall be exchanged by the army in the uſual order.—

ART, III. In expectation of a general exchange, as many French priſoners as have been taken in the action, ſhall be exchanged for as many Auſtrian priſoners.—*Refuſed.*

ART. IV. The other Frenchmen are to remain priſoners of war by virtue of the preſent capitulation; the Generals, ſtaff and other officers, whether French or Piedmonteſe, are diſmiſſed and permitted to return to France and Piedmont, on promiſing not to ſerve againſt his Majeſty the Emperor and King, nor his Allies, until they be reſpectively exchanged.—*Granted.*

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This town has been taken by Gen. Kaim. He took therein 30 officers, 600 men, 95 pieces of cannon, and an abundance of ſtores.

At Arcona we found 17 pieces of cannon, 5000 cartridges, &c.—At Milan, 23,000 muſquets.

The citadel of Toſcana has been taken by aſſault.—Ives, by capitulation.—Olegio is alſo in our poſſeſſion. 2000 priſoners, and 120 pieces of cannon, are among the fruits of this capture.

Two thouſand troops have been landed by the Engliſh at Salermo, who have joined Cardinal Ruffo's army.—Between 7 to 8000 have been landed on the oppoſite coaſt. The French have left Naples; and the King is preparing to return. The Archbiſhop of Otranto, with ſeveral thouſand Republicans, have fallen into the Cardinal's hands.—The Cardinal has an army of 20,000 men; is advancing from Calabria; and blocks Gaeta on the land ſide.

We learn, from Conſtantinople, that 30,000 Janiſſaries are marching for Syria.—The clergy, &c. have made the Grand Signior preſents of 25,000,000 piaſters.—A ſquadron of five ſhips of war, and 15 gun-boats, are to ſail, to join Sir Sydney Smith, in Egypt.

The Grand Signior will ſet out immediately, from Conſtantinople to Syria, in order to command in perſon the army againſt Buonaparte.

May 20.

The citadel of Meſſina is garriſoned by the Engliſh.—Commodore Trowbridge poſſeſſes all the iſlands in Naples bay.

VERONA, May 10.

Since the 1ſt, 9000 French priſoners have paſſed this city.

Fourteen thouſand Ruſſians, and 8000 Turks, are ſaid to be landed in the Neapolitan territory.

May 13.

The Auſtrian head-quarters are at Novi. TURIN WITH ITS CITADEL IS NOW IN OUR POSSESION. The combined Ruſſian and Engliſh fleets of 130 ſail have landed at Genoa, *and the harbour and city have ſurrendered*—and 8000 of Angereau's army taken near the city. ☞ A Roveredo account of May 16, confirms the account of the capture of a conſiderable French corps near Genoa.—They were *conſcripts* juſt arrived from Toulon.

CORFU, April 15.

Yeſterday the combined Ruſſian and Turkiſh fleets, conſiſting of 40 ſhips of war and 46 tranſports with troops, ſailed from hence towards Italy.

BOTZEN, May 7.

The ſmall fortreſs of Orei Nuovi (between Crema and Breſcia) has ſurrendered to the Auſtrians. The garriſon conſiſting of 300 men are made priſoners of war.

Gen. Hohenzollern has given battle to the French near Piacenza and took from them 8 pieces of cannon. Some artillery of ſiege is on its way from Venice againſt Ferrara.

MADRID, April 23.

The Marquis de Campo, formerly our Ambaſſador in London, has been called hither to take his ſeat in the Council of State. Several Generals have been ſent to Majorca to effect the recapture of Minorca. Our government now ſeems moſt actively to ſupport the plans of the French Directory. Of this the ſhips fitted out at Ferrol, the troops ſent to Catalonia, Valencia, &c. are a ſpeaking proof.

TRENT, May 7.

This inſtant the Imperial royal Major Marſhall has arrived, aſſuring us that the Ruſſians are in Tortona, and the Auſtrians in Vercelli—the head-quarters are at Pavia.

Part of our troops are marching againſt Genoa, to facilitate the landing of the allies. The French are retreating, in the utmoſt confuſion.

STOCKACK, May 16.

Yeſterday the Archduke Charles informed the army, that General Hotze, after taking Lucienſtieg, Chur, and the important paſſes of Sargans, Ragatz, Vettus and Kunkel, and took on that occaſion 1000 priſoners, 1 ſtandard, and 7 pieces of cannon, had alſo occupied the whole of the Griſon country. To this very day the Archduke's army has not paſſed the Rhine, but its poſition is ſuch, that it can be done every hour.

May 12.

A corps of the Imperial army in Italy has already been deſpatched, to ſupport the Archduke's plans againſt the French in Switzerland and the Griſon country.

SWABIA, May 10.

There are authentic advices that the Convention is already ſigned, by virtue of which 45,000 Ruſſian troops, now on their march to Germany, are to be taken into Britiſh pay. They will act in ſeparate corps with the Auſtrians, whenever circumſtances may require. The common intereſt of the allied powers will direct theſe troops to thoſe parts where their preſence will be moſt wanted. Thus 77,000 Ruſſians are already in motion to the aſſiſtance of Auſtria, and their number will always be kept complete; or, in caſe of neceſſity, will even be augmented.

BASLE, May 8.

Head-quarters, at St. Gaul, May 5.

"Citizen Directors,

"I have the honor to inform you that Gen. Lecourbe, after ſeveral obſtinate battles, in which he made the enemy ſuſtain a conſiderable loſs, notwithſtanding their numbers were three times greater than that of his army, has thought it expedient to march up the Inn and proceed in Bellizona.

"In theſe different engagements, in which the enemy loſt more than 6000 men, General Lecourbe has about 700 men, killed, wounded or taken priſoners; the actions have been obſtinate beyond example.

(Signed) MASSENA."

Particulars of the Aſſaſſination of the French Deputies.

BADEN, May 1.

"The Congreſs at Raſtadt terminated in a tragical manner. On the 28th ult. about 7 o'clock, P. M. a ſquadron of the Huſſars of Szekler entered Raſtadt. A trumpeter brought a deſpatch from the Imperial Col. Barbaſoy, commanding at Gernſbach, to Baron Albini, to the purport, that the French Miniſters were to quit Raſtadt in 24 hours, that city, owing to the operations of war, being to be occupied, by the Emperor's orders, it was reſolved that no further reſidence ſhould be granted to them or any other French citizens. In the evening 400 more Auſtrians came to Raſtadt, and took charge of the gate.—This notice having been given to the French Miniſters, Bonnier in particular expreſſed much diſſatisfaction at it. They reſolved, however, though night was coming on, to ſet out, and they are ſaid to have taken two French dragoons, whom they had as guards with them; others ſay they were two huſſars in the ſervice of the Margrave of Baden.—The Miniſter of Mentz, Baron Albini ſolicited paſſports for the French Miniſters, but could not obtain them from Col. Barbaſoy, who declared that only the Archduke Charles could give paſſports on ſuch occaſions. The remaining Members of the Deputation and the Pruſſian Miniſters offered to accompany them to the Rhine, but they declined the offer.—No ſooner had they ſet off, in the evening of the 28th, and proceeded to the diſtance of a ſhort quarter of a league, than ſome people, having the appearance of huſſars fell in with the carriages. It was dark; the Miniſters were ſtopped and their paſſports demanded. Bonnier refuſed to give any further account than "that they were the French Miniſters who wanted to return to France." A violent altercation enſued, and melancholy acts of outrage were committed. Bonnier had his head ſplit, and one hand cut off; Roberjot ſhared the ſame fate, and both were killed on the ſpot, Jean Debry received ſome cuts on his head and breaſt, but not killed; he returned to Raſtadt with the Secretary of Legation, Citizen Roſenſtiel.—Some perſons were immediately ſent from Raſtadt to convey the lifeleſs remains of Roberjot and Bonnier to that place. The carriages of the Ambaſſadors were entirely plundered of all they contained, and Bonnier was ſtripped to his ſhirt. On the 29th in the evening the corpſes were ſolemnly buried by torch light."

"HANAU, MAY 4.

"Shortly before the French Miniſters left Raſtadt moſt of the deputies waited on them. The French Miniſters went away drawn by the Margrave of Baden's horſes which were purpoſely ſent from Carlſruhe to Raſtadt. Col. Barbaſoy had promiſed them a card or a ticket inſtead of a paſſport, but they ſet out before it arrived. When they fell in with the men in uniform of huſſars, the latter called out to the Miniſters in French to alight; which having done, Bonnier and Roberjot were cut in pieces.—Many rumours have been circulated as to the authors of this atrocious deed. Some

suppose them to have been Emigrants or other persons in disguise; according to others they were marauding hussars, who even robbed the servants of their watches, &c. Again it is said, that Bonnier, as soon as he was stopped, jumped out of the carriage, drew his sabre, and fired his pistol at one of the assailants."

Extract of another letter.

"When the French Ministers were attacked near Rastadt, the first question of the assassins was, whether Bonnier was in the foremost carriage? Being answered that it was Jean Debry, the doors was immediately forced open, the wife and daughters of that Minister pulled out, and himself dragged forth, covered with cuts and deep wounds. Nevertheless, he had the good fortune to escape across a field.

"When the second carriage came up, they repeated the question—"Is Bonnier in this carriage?" Answer was made, that the Ligurian minister, Boccardi, and the Secretary General Rosenstreil, were in it.—They were ordered to alight, but were not ill treated. The third carriage was that of Bonnier, who was killed on the spot. In the fourth carriage was Roberjot and his wife; the later saw her husband cut down weltering in his own blood, and whilst writhing in the last agonies of death, finally killed by repeated blows. The carriage being plundered returned to Rastadt. After Jean Debry had wandered all night about the fields, he came to Rastadt in the morning, and sought refuge in the house of the Prussian Minister.

Calsruhe, May 2. The Margrave of Baden has appointed a particular commission to examine the witnesses of the tragical accident which has happened to the French Ministers. They hold their sittings every day. The Ministers had the horses of the Margrave in their carriages. Jean Debry declared before his departure that no blame was to be imputed to the German nation, but that he had rather to boast its friendly support; and he should make the same declaration to the French government.

All the Envoys has sent estafettes to their respective Courts with the melancholy intelligence.

The papers of the French ministers are safe.

It is said there were 3000 louis d'ors found in the portmanteau of Bonnier, which was broken open; and that the person who murdered him, said to him, in French, *Qui est tu?*—Who are you? Citizen Rosenstreil lost 4000 livres. All the German deputies express the deepest concern. The unfortunate Roberjot had proposed to put off their departure until the next morning, as the road was bad to travel by night, and they could not pass the Rhine.

It is considered here, as certain, that the melancholy accident on the 28th, was mere-ly the act of some individual marauders; and that there is no reason whatever, to view it in any other light.

PARIS, May 4.

The Directory has published a manifesto to all nations and governments, and an address to the French people, on the assassination of their Ministers, Roberjot and Bonnier.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) May 31.

Wednesday evening arrived at Portroyal a French Cartel schooner from Gonaives—Mr. Deasy, Secretary to the American Consul General in St. Domingo, is arrived in her with despatches to General Maitland.

CHARLESTON, July 2.

By the brig Aurora, Capt. Lyon, from Surinam, we learn, that a few days previous to his sailing from thence, a French ship of 22 guns arrived from Bayonne, with two American prizes, a brig and schooner; the brig was immediately released by the Governor; but the schooner, having naval stores and horses on board, these were taken out by the captors, and the vessel cleared.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

Never has emigration to this country been so great as this spring. Families from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, with large flocks of cattle, &c. are daily to be met on the road between this town and Mad-river settlement, in quest of land.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter was received on Monday by the Secretary of State, from Mr. Humphries, our minister at the Court of Spain, dated May 10, at the residence of the Royal Court, is entirely silent respecting the edict which is said to have been issued by that Court prohibiting neutral nations from trading with their West-India Colonies, &c.

TOUSSAINT.

By the sloop Franklin from Cape Nichola Mole, we have a contradiction of the death of Toussaint.

MAYOR's COURT, *July Sessions*, 1799.

Joseph Webb, mariner, and Edward W. Earle, were indicted for a conspiracy with others unknown, to deceive and defraud divers citizens, of this commonwealth, of divers sums of money, by entering into contracts with the said citizens to perform certain voyages as seamen, in certain vessels, and by receiving sums of money in advance for their wages, and by deserting and absconding from the said vessels after receiving the money which should be paid in advance for their wages, and by assuming fictitious names for the purpose of cheating; and that in pursuance of the conspiracy Joseph Webb, by the name of William Smith received on the 7th of March last, of Mr. John Claxton, 32 dollars in advance for a month's pay to perform a voyage in a schooner, the property of Mr. Claxton.—Joseph Webb, and Edward W. Earle, on the 8th of the same month received of Mr. John Skyrin, 50 dollars in advance for a month's pay, to perform a voyage in a brig, the property of Mr. Skyrin. The prisoners on the 11th of the same month, by the names of Joseph Hallcombe, and Edward Earle, received of Mr. John Savage, 66 dollars in advance for a month's pay, to perform a voyage in a brig, the property of Mr. Savage.

Verdict——Guilty.

After the verdict, Earl made a communication, that there was a combination of a great many persons in this city, to cheat the merchants in the manner that he and Webb had done.

The court in pronouncing judgment made a number of judicious observations.

Sentence—Two years imprisonment at hard labour, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars each, and the costs of prosecution.

May this punishment reform the guilty, and prevent others from committing like offences.

NEW-HAVEN, July 17.

Last Thursday arrived the ship Neptune, Capt. Daniel Green, in six months from Canton. This ship is owned in New-Haven and Hartford, and is richly laden with silks, teas, and nankeens. We do not recollect to have observed more general joy diffused among our citizens than on the return of this ship with the captain and his crew, after an absence of two years and eight months.

MIDDLETOWN, July 12.

The Ship Connecticut, which upset a few days since, in consequence of careening her to take the clamps from her sides, has been righted without receiving any injury.

BOSTON, July 20.

Very important News

May be hourly expected. We were yesterday favoured by an attentive friend from Cape Ann, with the under communications which were brought to Cape-Ann in the schooner Jack, Capt. Stacy, arrived on Thursday, in 42 days, from Figura, in Portugal.—

"*Lisbon (Sunday Evening) 2d June*, 1799.

"Messrs. Richards, Hitchcock, Baker and Company,

"Dear Sirs,

"By the *aleance* (we suppose *mail*) of this day, they say the Spanish fleet put into Carthagena, and the French ran into Toulon—That the King of Naples was at Calabria, collecting an army to drive the French out of his Kingdom; and that the Austrians were *in* or near Genoa:—And yet we have this instant received an express from our friend, Gen. Connell, dated Faro, May 30th, half past two in the morning, saying, that from *Cape St. Vincents*, were seen on the 28th ult. sixteen ships of the line; and that between nine and ten o' clock, in the morning, an action was begun and continued: when the news was sent off to Faro; but from the distance and fog, they could not distinguish completely at the Cape.—What fleets can they be?*

Yours, &c. (Signed)

"EVANS, OFLEY, & SEALEY."

* *We cannot answer this question.—The probability is, that Lord Bridport's fleet, of about* 16 *ships of the line, and which sailed for the Mediterranean from the coast of Ireland, the* 13*th May, would be up with Cape St. Vincents by the* 28*th.—But whom had his Lordship to engage?—No one we know of, except, indeed, the Dutch fleet had been ordered by the French to join the Brest fleet in some port of the Mediterranean, and had thus fallen into the fangs of the British Lion.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Leigh.

"Lisbon, June 1, 1799.

"The Cadiz fleet is said to be put into Carthagena, with damage—and the French fleet to have anchored in a bay of Majorca, with Earl St. Vincents, near at hand. Their force I believe is pretty nearly equal.

"Here are accounts of an action between the Imperial armies and the French, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of 14,000 men.—The Russians gave no quarter."—[*The above actions must unquestionably be those fought between Verona and Milan. The French loss is by no means exaggerated—and some other accounts confirm the fact, that the Russians have put into execution the decree of the French Directory, in refusing quarters to the vanquished.*]

Accounts from the Mediterranean are contradictory—The probability, on an average of the reports, is, That the Spanish fleet, and not the French, have put into Carthagena, having experienced much damage from a strong Levanter. The French fleet has pushed further up; and Minorca we conjecture is one of the inferior objects of the expedition, as Malta was that of Buonaparte's.

The confederate Imperial armies improve every moment. The latest account via Hamburg, bring their van to Turin—their left to Genoa, and their right to the borders of Switzerland. This line effectually cuts off all communication between Moreau's army, and the French "*Conquerors of Rome and Naples.*" These latter are threatened by a strong army from Calabria, disciplined by English officers.

The French official accounts of May 1, mentions the affairs of the Adda as more grevious than joyous. They attribute much blame to Scherer, the Commander in Chief whom Moreau has since succeeded. The latter could not remedy, say they, the blunders of the former; and the consequence was, that although victory was at one time on the point of joining the tri-coloured flag, and three thousand Hungarian grenadiers had actually fallen into French hands; yet in the night, the French had to *withdraw* to Pavia; and that this *retreat* had deprived them of Milan. To add to this, they say, they have to contend with 70,000 enemies; but they have, they aver, this consoling circumstance, that they have checked the progress of their enemy, and have confidence in the experience and talents of their General.—Their head-quarters, May 1, was at Novarro. [*About* 25 *American miles in the rear of Milan.*]

Our Lisbon accounts prove, we think, that the Spanish, and not the French fleet, has put into Carthagena.—If either has, the object of the combination is frustrated.

Buonaparte's army is scouring the coast of the ancient Palestine; and has passed Jerusalem.

A Paris paper, of May 7, says, "The new American Envoys, may be daily expected at Paris." A good thing this!

NEWPORT, July 23.

The United States Frigate Gen. Greene, touched at Turks-Island lately on her Way to the Havanna Station. We learn that she sails remarkably fast.

Arrived at New-London, the Brigantine Genius, Cable, of New-York, with a French copper-bottomed prize Ship from Guadaloupe, laden with Sugar and Molasses. The Genius it is said, has taken three other Prizes.

Married.]—At Providence, the Rev. *Stephen Gano*, Pastor of the Baptist Church in that Town, to Miss *Polly Brown*, Daughter of the late Joseph Brown, Esq.

—Mr. *John Harwood*, Printer, to Miss *Nancy Eames*, both of that Town.

—At Stonington, Mr. *Samuel Trumbull*, to Miss *Lucinda Palmer*, Daughter of Jonathan Palmer, jun. Esq.

Died.]—Yesterday Morning Mrs. *Isabel Ambrose*, Consort of Capt. *Robert Ambrose*, of this Town.

Impartial Remarks on the Preacher, in the last Mercury—By a Lady.

THE request of Rachel to her husband, at first sight, appears a little unreasonable; but the partiality of the preacher did not suffer him fairly to investigate the matter. Had he read with attention, the foregoing chapter, he would rather have pitied, than blamed her. There he would see that barrenness in those days, not to say what it is now, was a reproach to women; and that children were, and are now, considered a blessing from the Lord.—Rachel was impatient; it is not improbable Jacob was more so. She feared that Leah, by her numerous offspring, would steal her husband's affection from her; else why, indeed as the Preacher observes, should women wish for children? Not merely I hope, from a petulence of disposition. "Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character; he was wise, prudent, and religious." Would to Heaven we had more of them so—we should then have no cause for the recital of so many imaginary deaths as the Preacher has fumined up.

From a Correspondent.

Extract from Dr. Morse's American Gazetteer.

"BLOCK-ISLAND, called by the Indians Manissees, lies about 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport, and is in Newport County, State of Rhode-Island.—It was erected into a Township, named New-Shoreham, in 1672, this Island is FORTY-SIX MILES LONG! and *its extreme breadth* is THIRTY-EIGHT MILES!—It has 682 inhabitants, including 47 slaves. It is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese, round the ledges of the island considerable quantities of cod fish are caught."

[The good people of Block-Island may be assured, that the above article is literally transcribed from Morse's Gazetteer.]

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm.

1799.

JULY.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Deg.	3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.		Weather. 7 A.M.	3 P.M.
16	72	76	NE.	SE.	Fair.		Ditto.
17	72	76	NW.	S.	Fair.		Ditto.
18	72	78	SW.	SE.	Fair.		Ditto.
19	75	78	SE.	SE.	Fog.		Fair.
20	72	74	NNE.	NE.	Fair.		Ditto.
21	71	72	NE.	SE.	Fair.		Ditto.
22	70	73	SE.	S.	Fair.		Ditto.

Mr. HARPER most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of NEWPORT and its Vicinity, on Account of Indisposition, he is under the Necessity of postponing the opening of the Theatre, until Monday Evening, the 29th Instant.

Providence, 20th July, 1799.

TWENTY Pipes high Proof BRANDY, just arrived, and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Customers, that he has removed from the House he lately improved, in Thames-street, to that large and elegant House nearly opposite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for sale,

A FRESH Supply of English GOODS, suitable for the Season, among which are,——Cassimeres, Fancy Vesting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Lutestrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlasses, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Irish Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Cash as at any Store in the State.

Also, just Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Lutestrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the BAKING BUSINESS, a sprightly, trusty LAD, from 13 to 15 Years of Age. Apply to

BENJAMIN HILL.

Newport, July 23, 1799.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th Day of this Instant, an Apprentice Girl, by the name of SALLY JOHNSON, about 12 Years of Age. Whoever will take up said Girl, and return her to the Subscriber, shall receive ONE CENT Reward, and no Charges paid.

ADAM B. CHAMPLIN.

Westerly, July 16, 1799.

WAS LEFT on board the Providence Packet General Greene, a few Days since, a Lady's NEEDLE CASE, with some Articles of Value in it.—The Owner by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges, may have it again.

GEORGE WALDIN.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Sayer, Wife of Isaac Sayer, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Mariner, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, praying the said Court, for divers Breaches of the Marriage Contract, in said Petition set forth; to pronounce and promulge a Decree of Divorce between the Parties aforesaid, from the Bond of said Marriage.—This is therefore to give Notice to the said ISAAC, and to all others concerned, to appear before the said Court, at said Term, and shew Cause (if any they may have) why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 22d July, 1799.

THE Creditors of AZARIAH ALBRO, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dresser, an insolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court at Newport, on the fourth Monday of August next, to nominate Commissioners, to receive an Assignment of the Estate of the said Azariah.

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Newport, 22d July, 1799.

ſuppoſe them to have been Emigrants or other perſons in diſguiſe; according to others they were marauding huſſars, who even robbed the ſervants of their watches, &c. Again it is ſaid, that Bonnier, as ſoon as he was ſtopped, jumped out of the carriage, drew his ſabre, and fired his piſtol at one of the aſſailants."

Extract of another letter.

"When the French Miniſters were attacked near Raſtadt, the firſt queſtion of the aſſaſſins was, whether Bonnier was in the foremoſt carriage? Being anſwered that it was Jean Debry, the doors was immediately forced open, the wife and daughters of that Miniſter pulled out, and himſelf dragged forth, covered with cuts and deep wounds. Nevertheleſs, he had the good fortune to eſcape acroſs a field.

"When the ſecond carriage came up, they repeated the queſtion—"Is Bonnier in this carriage?" Anſwer was made, that the Ligurian miniſter, Boccardi, and the Secretary General Roſenſtreil, were in it.—They were ordered to alight, but were not ill treated. The third carriage was that of Bonnier, who was killed on the ſpot. In the fourth carriage was Roberjot and his wife; the later ſaw her huſband cut down weltering in his own blood, and whilſt writhing in the laſt agonies of death, finally killed by repeated blows. The carriage being plundered returned to Raſtadt. After Jean Debry had wandered all night about the fields, he came to Raſtadt in the morning, and ſought refuge in the houſe of the Pruſſian Miniſter.

Calfruhe, May 2. The Margrave of Baden has appointed a particular commiſſion to examine the witneſſes of the tragical accident which has happened to the French Miniſters. They hold their ſittings every day. The Miniſters had the horſes of the Margrave in their carriages. Jean Debry declared before his departure that no blame was to be imputed to the German nation, but that he had rather to boaſt its friendly ſupport; and he ſhould make the ſame declaration to the French government.

All the Envoys has ſent eſtafettes to their reſpective Courts with the melancholy intelligence.

The papers of the French miniſters are ſafe.

It is ſaid there were 3000 louis d'ors found in the portmanteau of Bonnier, which was broken open; and that the perſon who murdered him, ſaid to him, in French, *Qui est tu?*—Who are you? Citizen Roſenſtreil loſt 4000 livres. All the German deputies expreſs the deepeſt concern. The unfortunate Roberjot had propoſed to put off their departure until the next morning, as the road was bad to travel by night, and they could not paſs the Rhine.

It is conſidered here, as certain, that the melancholy accident on the 28th, was merely the act of ſome individual marauders; and that there is no reaſon whatever, to view it in any other light.

PARIS, May 4.

The Directory has publiſhed a manifeſto to all nations and governments, and an addreſs to the French people, on the aſſaſſination of their Miniſters, Roberjot and Bonnier.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) May 31.

Wedneſday evening arrived at Port-Royal a French Cartel ſchooner from Goaives—Mr. Deaſy, Secretary to the American Conſul General in St. Domingo, is arrived in her with deſpatches to General Maitland.

CHARLESTON, July 2.

By the brig Aurora, Capt. Lyon, from Surinam, we learn, that a few days previous to his ſailing from thence, a French ſhip of 22 guns arrived from Bayonne, with two American prizes, a brig and ſchooner; the brig was immediately releaſed by the Governor; but the ſchooner, having naval ſtores and horſes on board, theſe were taken out by the captors, and the veſſel cleared.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

Never has emigration to this country been ſo great as this ſpring. Families from Pennſylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, with large ſtocks of cattle, &c. are daily to be met on the road between this town and Mad-river ſettlement, in queſt of land.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

A letter was received on Monday by the Secretary of State, from Mr. Humphries, our miniſter at the Court of Spain, dated May 10, at the reſidence of the Royal Court, is entirely ſilent reſpecting the edict which is ſaid to have been iſſued by that Court prohibiting neutral nations from trading with their Weſt-India Colonies, &c.

TOUSSAINT.

By the ſloop Franklin from Cape Nichola Mole, we have a contradiction of the death of Touſſaint.

MAYOR's COURT, *July Seſſions*, 1799.

Joſeph Webb, mariner, and Edward W. Earle, were indicted for a conſpiracy with others unknown, to deceive and defraud divers citizens, of this commonwealth, of divers ſums of money, by entering into contracts with the ſaid citizens to perform certain voyages as ſeamen, in certain veſſels, and by receiving ſums of money in advance for their wages, and by deſerting and abſconding from the ſaid veſſels after receiving the money which ſhould be paid in advance for their wages, and by aſſuming fictitious names for the purpoſe of cheating; and that in purſuance of the conſpiracy Joſeph Webb, by the name of William Smith received on the 7th of March laſt, of Mr. John Claxton, 32 dollars in advance for a month's pay to perform a voyage in a ſchooner, the property of Mr. Claxton.—Joſeph Webb, and Edward W. Earle, on the 8th of the ſame month received of Mr. John Skyrin, 50 dollars in advance for a month's pay, to perform a voyage in a brig, the property of Mr. Skyrin. The priſoners on the 11th of the ſame month, by the names of Joſeph Hallcombe, and Edward Earle, received of Mr. John Savage, 66 dollars in advance for a month's pay, to perform a voyage in a brig, the property of Mr. Savage.

Verdict——Guilty.

After the verdict, Earl made a communication, that there was a combination of a great many perſons in this city, to cheat the merchants in the manner that he and Webb had done.

The court in pronouncing judgment made a number of judicious obſervations.

Sentence—Two years impriſonment at hard labour, and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars each, and the coſts of proſecution.

May this puniſhment reform the guilty, and prevent others from committing like offences.

NEW-HAVEN, July 17.

Laſt Thurſday arrived the ſhip Neptune, Capt. Daniel Green, in ſix months from Canton. This ſhip is owned in New-Haven and Hartford, and is richly laden with ſilks, teas, and nankeens. We do not recollect to have obſerved more general joy diffuſed among our citizens than on the return of this ſhip with the captain and his crew, after an abſence of two years and eight months.

MIDDLETOWN, July 12.

The Ship Connecticut, which upſet a few days ſince, in conſequence of careening her to take the clamps from her ſides, has been righted without receiving any injury.

BOSTON, July 20.

Very important News

May be hourly expected. We were yeſterday favoured by an attentive friend from Cape Ann, with the under communications which were brought to Cape-Ann in the ſchooner Jack, Capt. Stacy, arrived on Thurſday, in 42 days, from Figura, in Portugal.—

"*Liſbon (Sunday Evening) 2d June*, 1799.

"Meſſrs. Richards, Hitchcock, Baker and Company,

"Dear Sirs,

"By the *aleance* (we ſuppoſe *mail*) of this day, they ſay the Spaniſh fleet put into Carthagena, and the French ran into Toulon—That the King of Naples was at Calabria, collecting an army to drive the French out of his Kingdom; and that the Auſtrians were *in* or near Genoa:—And yet we have this inſtant received an expreſs from our friend, Gen. Connell, dated Faro, May 30th, half paſt two in the morning, ſaying, that from *Cape St. Vincents*, were ſeen on the 28th ult. ſixteen ſhips of the line; and that between nine and ten o' clock, in the moruing, an action was begun and continued: when the news was ſent off to Faro; but from the diſtance and fog, they could not diſtinguiſh completely at the Cape.—What fleets can they be?*

Yours, &c. (Signed)

"EVANS, OFLEY, & SEALEY."

* *We cannot answer this question.—The probability is, that Lord Bridport's fleet, of about* 16 *ships of the line, and which sailed for the Mediterranean from the coast of Ireland, the* 18*th May, would be up with Cape St. Vincents by the* 28*th.—But whom had his Lordship to engage?—No one we know of, except, indeed, the Dutch fleet had been ordered by the French to join the Brest fleet in some port of the Mediterranean, and had thus fallen into the fangs of the British Lion.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Leigh.

"Liſbon, June 1, 1799.

"The Cadiz fleet is ſaid to be put into Carthagena, with damage—and the French fleet to have anchored in a bay of Majorca, with Earl St. Vincents, near at hand. Their force I believe is pretty nearly equal.

"Here are accounts of an action between the Imperial armies and the French, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loſs of 14,000 men.—The Ruſſians gave no quarter."—[*The above actions must unquestionably be those fought between Verona and Milan. The French loss is by no means exaggerated—and some other accounts confirm the fact, that the Russians have put into execution the decree of the French Directory, in refusing quarters to the vanquished.*]

Accounts from the Mediterranean are contradictory—The probability, on an average of the reports, is, That the Spanish fleet, and not the French, have put into Carthagena, having experienced much damage from a strong Levanter. The French fleet has pushed further up; and Minorca we conjecture is one of the inferior objects of the expedition, as Malta was that of Buonaparte's.

The confederate Imperial armies improve every moment. The lateſt account via Hamburg, bring their van to Turin—their left to Genoa, and their right to the borders of Switzerland. This line effectually cuts off all communication between Moreau's army, and the French "*Conquerors of Rome and Naples.*" Theſe latter are threatened by a ſtrong army from Calabria, diſciplined by Engliſh officers.

The French official accounts of May 1, mentions the affairs of the Adda as more grevious than joyous. They attribute much blame to Scherer, the Commander in Chief whom Moreau has ſince ſucceeded. The latter could not remedy, ſay they, the blunders of the former; and the conſequence was, that although victory was at one time on the point of joining the tri-coloured flag, and three thouſand Hungarian grenadiers had actually fallen into French hands; yet in the night, the French had to *withdraw* to Pavia; and that this *retreat* had deprived them of Milan. To add to this, they ſay, they have to contend with 70,000 enemies; but they have, they aver, this conſoling circumſtance, that they have checked the progreſs of their enemy, and have confidence in the experience and talents of their General.—Their head-quarters, May 1, was at Novarro. [*About* 25 *American miles in the rear of Milan.*]

Our Liſbon accounts prove, we think, that the Spaniſh, and not the French fleet, has put into Carthagena.—If either has, the object of the combination is fruſtrated.

Buonaparte's army is ſcouring the coaſt of the ancient Paleſtine; and has paſſed Jeruſalem.

A Paris paper, of May 7, ſays, "The new American Envoys, may be daily expected at Paris." A good thing this!

NEWPORT, July 23.

The United States Frigate Gen. Greene, touched at Turks-Iſland lately on her Way to the Havanna Station. We learn that ſhe ſails remarkably faſt.

Arrived at New-London, the Brigantine Genius, Cable, of New-York, with a French copper-bottomed prize Ship from Guadaloupe, laden with Sugar and Molaſſes. The Genius it is ſaid, has taken three other Prizes.

Married.]—At Providence, the Rev. *Stephen Gano*, Paſtor of the Baptiſt Church in that Town, to Miſs *Polly Brown*, Daughter of the late Joſeph Brown, Eſq.

—Mr. *John Harwood*, Printer, to Miſs *Nancy Eames*, both of that Town.

—At Stonington, Mr. *Samuel Trumbull*, to Miſs *Lucinda Palmer*, Daughter of Jonathan Palmer, jun. Eſq.

Died.]—Yeſterday Morning Mrs. *Isabel Ambrose*, Conſort of Capt. *Robert Ambrose*, of this Town.

Impartial Remarks on the Preacher, in the laſt Mercury—By a Lady.

THE requeſt of Rachel to her huſband, at firſt ſight, appears a little unreaſonable; but the partiality of the preacher did not ſuffer him fairly to inveſtigate the matter. Had he read with attention, the foregoing chapter, he would rather have pitied, than blamed her. There he would ſee that barrenneſs in thoſe days, not to ſay what it is now, was a reproach to women; and that children were, and are now, conſidered a bleſſing from the Lord.—Rachel was impatient; it is not improbable Jacob was more ſo. She feared that Leah, by her numerous offspring, would ſteal her huſband's affection from her; elſe why, indeed as the Preacher obſerves, ſhould women wiſh for children? Not merely I hope, from a petulence of diſpoſition. "Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character; he was wiſe, prudent, and religious." Would to Heaven we had more of them ſo—we ſhould then have no cauſe for the recital of ſo many imaginary deaths as the Preacher has ſummed up.

From a Correspondent.

Extract from Dr. Morse's American Gazetteer.

"BLOCK-ISLAND, called by the Indians Maniſſes, lies about 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport, and is in Newport County, State of Rhode-Iſland.—It was erected into a Townſhip, named New-Shoreham, in 1672, this Iſland is FORTY-SIX MILES LONG! and *its extreme breadth* is THIRTY-EIGHT MILES!—It has 682 inhabitants, including 47 ſlaves. It is famous for cattle and ſheep, butter and cheeſe, round the ledges of the iſland conſiderable quantities of cod fiſh are caught."

[The good people of Block-Iſland may be aſſured, that the above article is literally tranſcribed from Morſe's Gazetteer.]

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1799.

JULY.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
16	72	76	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Ditto.
17	72	76	NW.	S.	Fair.	Ditto.
18	72	78	SW.	SE.	Fair.	Ditto.
19	75	78	SE.	SE.	Fog.	Fair.
20	72	74	NNE.	NE.	Fair.	Ditto.
21	71	72	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Ditto.
22	70	73	SE.	S.	Fair.	Ditto.

Mr. HARPER moſt reſpectfully informs the Inhabitants of NEWPORT and its Vicinity, on Account of Indiſpoſition, he is under the Neceſſity of poſtponing the opening of the Theatre, until Monday Evening, the 29th Inſtant.

Providence, 20th July, 1799.

TWENTY Pipes high Proof BRANDY, juſt arrived, and for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, June 24, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

Informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Houſe he lately improved, in Thames-ſtreet, to that large and elegant Houſe nearly oppoſite—formerly occupied by the late Governor Wanton, where he has for ſale,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Alſo, juſt Received, Gentlemen and Ladies Umbrellas—India Luteſtrings—Nankeens, &c.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the BAKING BUSINESS, a ſprightly, truſty LAD, from 13 to 15 Years of Age. Apply to

BENJAMIN HILL.

Newport, July 23, 1799.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 7th Day of this Inſtant, an Apprentice Girl, by the name of SALLY JOHNSON, about 12 Years of Age. Whoever will take up ſaid Girl, and return her to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive ONE CENT Reward, and no Charges paid.

ADAM B. CHAMPLIN.

Weſterly, July 16, 1799.

WAS LEFT on board the Providence Packet General Greene, a few Days ſince, a Lady's NEEDLE CASE, with ſome Articles of Value in it.—The Owner by applying to the Subſcriber, and paying Charges, may have it again.

GEORGE WALDIN.

Newport, July 22, 1799.

WHEREAS Elizabeth Sayer, Wife of Iſaac Sayer, of Little-Compton, in the County of Newport, Mariner, hath preferred her Petition to the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the fourth Monday of Auguſt next, praying the ſaid Court, for divers Breaches of the Marriage Contract, in ſaid Petition ſet forth; to pronounce and promulge a Decree of Divorce between the Parties aforeſaid, from the Bond of ſaid Marriage.—This is therefore to give Notice to the ſaid Isaac, and to all others concerned, to appear before the ſaid Court, at ſaid Term, and ſhew Cauſe (if any they may have) why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

William V. King, *Clerk.*

Newport, 22d July, 1799.

THE Creditors of Azariah Albro, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Leather-Dreſſer, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, before the Supreme Judicial Court at Newport, on the fourth Monday of Auguſt next, to nominate Commiſſioners, to receive an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Azariah.

William V. King, *Clerk.*

Newport, 22d July, 1799.

IMPROMTU.

By the Hon. CHARLES FOX.

Mrs. MONTAGUE disputing with Mr. Fox, who was at one of her parties, concluded with telling him, that *she did not regard him three skips of a louse*: on which he took up the pen and wrote the following epigram—

A LADY once told me, and in her own house,
That she did not regard me—three skips of a louse—
I forgive the dear creature, whatever she said,
For women will talk of, what runs in their head.

DEAN SWIFT was invited to preach an aniversary discourse, by the worshipful corporation of tailors, in Dublin. In his facetious way he chose the following text Romans, ix. 27, *And a remnant shall be saved.* Though there was nothing in the discourse which could give offence, the knights of the thimble took the text in high dudgeon. They complained of the affront to the Dean, who affected sorrow for the offence, and observed that if he should ever have occasion to preach before them again, would make honourable amends for this unintentional insult. They took the hint. The Dean was invited to preach the next year; and when the injured corporation expected to be gratified with Swift's apology, before a large audience, to their utter mortification, the Dean chose his text from Psalms, cv. 31, *And there was lice in all their borders.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE *and* ANCHOR, *Thames Street,*

HAS just received by the last Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the latest Publications, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Also, a General Assortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, together with a very general Assortment of well-chosen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, such as fresh Raisins, per Box; Spanish Segars, per Box or 100, of the first Quality and most delicious Flavour; best perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or single; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER, Hyson, Souchong, Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, July 23, 1799.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, intestate, request all Persons having any Claims on the said Estate, to exhibit them; and those indebted thereto, to make Payment.

NATHAN B. MILLER, } *Administrators.*
JOHN THURSTON, }

Newport, July 2, 1799.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. EDWARD BATTY STUART, of New-York, Mariner, requests all Persons who have any Claims thereon, to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Stuart, to make Payment.

NATHAN B. MILLER, *Administrator.*

Newport, July 2, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Southong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *SPANISH CONSUL.*——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands on the Estate of *Charles Hall*, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, that they exhibit the same for Settlement; and those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM NORTON, Administrator.

Tiverton, July 5, 1799.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, about the Middle of March last, a Negro Wench, named JENNY, about 20 Years of Age, with her Child about 4 Years old; took with her several Articles of Cloathing, &c.

Also, in April, another Negro Woman, named NANCY, upwards of 50 Years of Age.——Whoever will take up said Negroes, and return them to the Subscriber, shall have TEN CENTS Reward, but no Charges, paid by

PHEBE BROWNING.

North-Kingstown, June 26, 1799.

N. B. All Persons are forbid harbouring or entertaining said Runaways, as they will answer it at the Peril of the Law.

ON the 15th of this inst. June, a Negro Wench went from me, named FLORA, about 34 or 35 Years of Age, a short, squaddy-built Wench; had on, when she went away, a green Quilt, and a dark Calico short Gown, and Bonnet; and carried with her a light Calico Gown, and a striped green, and two short Gowns; one Calico, the other striped; and three Pair of Shoes, four or five Pair of Stockings, and five or six Handkerchiefs, with sundry other Articles of Cloathing; and I have heard, she went into an House and told them, she never intended to come back again:—Therefore, for her Behaviour, I hereby forewarn any Person or Persons employing or harbouring her, in any Way whatever, on Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL SUNDERLAND.

Exeter (R. I.) June 15, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale

At the *BUCK*, near *CARR'S FERRY*,

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

An elegant and well-chosen ASSORTMENT,

Amongst which are,

Superfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Ruffells, &c. &c. &c.

BY

THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

MOORE & GREEN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome, and pretty general Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present Season.

A great Variety of Hard Ware, and Groceries of all Kinds.

West-India & New-England Rum, } the Cask.
Brandy, Gin and Wines, by }
Raisins by Ditto.
Pimento & Pepper, by the Bag.
Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, and Allum, by Cwt.
Beef & Pork by the Barrel.
Salt-Petre'd Hams.
Coarse & fine Salt.

And a large Assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware; so cheap as no doubt will be approved by their Customers.

Newport, June 15, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale, Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

THIS is to Certify, That BENJAMIN DURFEE, of Freetown hath given to the Subscriber, a Warranty Deed; and after the Delivery of said Deed and the acknowledging the same, mortgaged the same Piece of Land to Mr. Barnet of Freetown, previously to that Deed's being recorded; and after that Mortgage gave the Subscriber another Deed of a Piece of Land adjoining the same, and he the said *Durfee* doth refuse the Owner Satisfaction and Notice is hereby given, to all Persons to be aware of the said *Benjamin Durfee* for the future.——I say look out!

ISAAC WILBOUR.

Freetown, July 3, 1799.

WANTED to hire, a couple of CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printers.

July 16.

IMPROMTU.

By the Hon. CHARLES FOX.

Mrs. MONTAGUE disputing with Mr. FOX, who was at one of her parties, concluded with telling him, that *she did not regard him three skips of a louse*: on which he took up the pen and wrote the following epigram—

A LADY once told me, and—in her own house,
That she did not regard me—three skips of a louse—
I forgive the dear creature, whatever she said,
For women will talk of, what runs in their head.

DEAN SWIFT was invited to preach an aniversary discourse, by the worshipful corporation of tailors, in Dublin. In his facetious way he chose the following text Romans, ix. 27, *And a remnant shall be saved.* Though there was nothing in the discourse which could give offence, the knights of the thimble took the text in high dudgeon. They complained of the affront to the Dean, who affected sorrow for the offence, and observed that if he should ever have occasion to preach before them again, would make honourable amends for this unintentional insult. They took the hint. The Dean was invited to preach the next year; and when the injured corporation expected to be gratified with Swift's apology, before a large audience, to their utter mortification, the Dean chose his text from Psalms, cv. 31, *And there was lice in all their borders.*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

W. R. WILDER,

Sign of the BIBLE and ANCHOR, Thames Street,

HAS just received by the last Arrivals from London, about 300 Volumes of the latest Publications, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Novels, Romances, &c. &c.—which are in Addition to his former Collection offered for Circulation.

Also, a General Assortment of Books, in the various Branches of Literature, for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, together with a very general Assortment of well-chosen Stationary.

With a Variety of other Articles, such as fresh Raisins, per Box; Spanish Segars, per Box or 100, of the first Quality and most delicious Flavour; best perfumed and plain Hair-Powder, per Dozen or single; Morocco Skins; Trunks of various Sizes, &c. &c.

Newport, June 17, '99.

Just received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyson
Souchong
Bohea } Teas, per Chest or smaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

BENJAMIN HILL

Respectfully informs his old Customers and the Public in general, that he has opened a Store next northward of Messrs. Gibbs & Channing's, where he has

AN Assortment of WEST-INDIA GOODS, cheap for Cash.

He also continues his BAKING BUSINESS as usual, on Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf—where any Merchant or Captain of Vessel may be supplied with any Quantity of Ship or Pilot Bread, or Crackers, at the shortest Notice.

Newport, July 23, 1799.

THE Subscribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, intestate, request all Persons having any Claims on the said Estate, to exhibit them; and those indebted thereto, to make Payment.

NATHAN B. MILLER, } *Administrators.*
JOHN THURSTON, }

Newport, July 2, 1799.

THE Subscriber being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. EDWARD BATTY STUART, of New-York, Mariner, requests all Persons who have any Claims thereon, to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Stuart, to make Payment.

NATHAN B. MILLER, *Administrator.*
Newport, July 2, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spanish Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—West-India and New-England Rum—Best Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyson and Souchong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molasses—Chocolate—New-York Soap—fresh Raisins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glass—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Bushels of Flax-Seed for sowing.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A fresh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels first Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be sold at the lowest Rates per Quantity, and on reasonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

J. B. jun. returns his Thanks to his Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

FOR SALE,

BEST English GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or less Quantity, by
ANTHONY DIXON.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE lately occupied by the *SPANISH CONSUL.*——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month, 25th, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having any Demands on the Estate of *Charles Hull*, late of Tiverton, Yeoman, deceased, that they exhibit the same for Settlement; and those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

WILLIAM NORTON, Administrator.

Tiverton, July 5, 1799.

RAN AWAY, from the Subscriber, about the Middle of March last, a Negro Wench, named JENNY, about 20 Years of Age, with her Child about 4 Years old; took with her several Articles of Cloathing, &c.

Also, in April, another Negro Woman, named NANCY, upwards of 50 Years of Age.——Whoever will take up said Negroes, and return them to the Subscriber, shall have TEN CENTS Reward, but no Charges, paid by

PHEBE BROWNING.

North-Kingstown, June 26, 1799.

N. B. All Persons are forbid harbouring or entertaining said Runaways, as they will answer it at the Peril of the Law.

ON the 15th of this inst. June, a Negro Wench went from me, named FLORA, about 34 or 35 Years of Age, a short, squaddy-built Wench; had on, when she went away, a green Quilt, and a dark Calico short Gown, and Bonnet; and carried with her a light Calico Gown, and a striped green, and two short Gowns; one Calico, the other striped; and three Pair of Shoes, four or five Pair of Stockings, and five or six Handkerchiefs, with sundry other Articles of Cloathing; and I have heard, she went into an House and told them, she never intended to come back again:—Therefore, for her Behaviour, I hereby forewarn any Person or Persons employing or harbouring her, in any Way whatever, on Penalty of the Law.

DANIEL SUNDERLAND.

Exeter (R. I.) June 15, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease, Prussian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Brushes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Brushes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varnish.
Black Ditto.
Window Glass & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the shortest Notice, with Directions to use them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

JUST OPENED,

And ready for Sale

At the *BUCK*, near *CARR'S FERRY*,

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,

An elegant and well-chosen ASSORTMENT,

Amongst which are,

Superfine and Common Broadcloths.
Ditto, Ditto, Cassimers.
Ginghams.
Chintzes & Calicoes.
Furniture Ditto.
Shirting Cottons.
7-8, 4-4, and Apron Checks.
Striped & plain Ruffells, &c. &c. &c.

BY

THOMAS GREEN.

☞ The least Favour shall be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Home-made *CLOTHS* will be received in Pay, as heretofore.

June 3, 1799.

MOORE & GREEN

HAVE FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome, and pretty general Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the present Season.

A great Variety of Hard Ware, and Groceries of all Kinds.

West-India & New-England Rum, } the Cask.
Brandy, Gin and Wines, by }
Raisins by Ditto.
Pimento & Pepper, by the Bag.
Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, and Allum, by Cwt.
Beef & Pork by the Barrel.
Salt-Petre'd Hams.
Coarse & fine Salt.

And a large Assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware; so cheap as no doubt will be approved by their Customers.

Newport, June 15, 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molasses, by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt, by the Hundred Bushels or less Quantity.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-street, to that formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro, in Broad-street, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dressing Business, in its various Branches.

He has constantly for Sale, Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or single Pair.—Also Deer-Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting; Wash-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

SUSAN FOWLER

RETURNS her sincere Thanks to her Friends, and the Public in general, for their Attention—begs Leave to inform them, she has just received a new Supply of CROCKERY, consisting of almost every Article of Convenience, for the Closet or Kitchen.

Also—Fresh Currants, and best Box Raisins.—She keeps constantly, good Loaf and Brown Sugar, Souchong and Bohea Teas, and Spices; a few Dry Goods, and a very handsome Assortment of Morocco and Cloth Shoes, Turbans and Cravats, sprigged and spotted Muslins for Caps, &c. &c.

She flatters herself, that her unremitting Endeavours to please, will continue to meet the Indulgence of her Friends and the Public in general.

☞ All Kinds of home-made CLOTHS, and YARN, taken in Pay, for any of the above Articles.

Newport, May 10, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have just received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spanish Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amsterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a superior Quality.

All of which will be disposed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogshead or Barrel, or less Quantity, as may best suit the Purchaser.

Also Molasses, by the Hogshead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Chest or Dozen; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Customers and others, to his Shop, where a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, just imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Cash, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, June 10, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the East Side of Thames-street, opposite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Business as usual, and has at present on Hand,

A HANDSOME Assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at a reasonable Rate.

Also, best clean Turk's-Island SALT, by Hundred Bushel, or less Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Assortment of GROCERIES, of the first Quality.

Captains of Vessels and others supplied with SEA-STORES, on the shortest Notice.

Those who will please to favour him with their Custom, may rely upon supplying themselves with any Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reasonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his sincere Thanks to his Customers and the Public for past, and solicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

THIS is to Certify, That BENJAMIN DURFEE, of Freetown hath given to the Subscriber, a Warranty Deed; and after the Delivery of said Deed and the acknowledging the same, mortgaged the same Piece of Land to Mr. Barnebi of Freetown, previously to that Deed's being recorded; and after that Mortgage gave the Subscriber another Deed of a Piece of Land adjoining the same, and he the said *Durfee* doth refuse the Owner Satisfaction and Notice is hereby given, to all Persons to be aware of the said *Benjamin Durfee* for the future.——I say look out!

ISAAC WILBOUR.

Freetown, July 3, 1799.

WANTED to hire, a couple CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printer.

July 16.